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Connally-Smith Bill Passed Over President's Veto -Analysis of Measure Made by Labor Officials

With an amazing "burst of speed" seldom exhibited on other matters, the Senate and House last Friday afternoon voted, by the constitutional two-thirds majority, to override the President's veto of the Connally-Smith anti-labor bill. In the Senate the vote was 56 to 25, and in the House 244 to 108.

Action in Two and Half Hours

Friday was the last day on which the President could act on the measure, it having been on his desk for ten days. His veto message was read in the Senate shortly after 3 p. m., and after only brief debate the vote was taken. Over what was reported to be Administration objections, the measure was thereupon taken up and acted upon in the House by 5:27 p. m. The official roll-call vote in the two houses is not at this writing available. News reports gave the vote of the California delegation in the House, but as some of these, as printed in different papers, did not seem to agree, they are not here given.

Press dispatches stated that bedlam ruled the House while the subject was under consideration. First there came a controversy over whether to vote immediately, as the Senate had done. "Speaker Rayburn, however, insisted on an immediate showdown." Banging his gavel vociferously, the speaker finally obtained a semblance of order and the roll call got under wav.

President's Veto Message

In his veto message, the President stated that broadly speaking the first seven sections of the bill "incorporate into statute the existing machinery for settling labor disputes. The penalties provided by the Act do not detract from the moral sanctions of labor's no-strike pledge. If the bill were limited to these seven sections I would sign it."

The President went on to state that the bill "contains other sections which have no place in legislation to prevent strikes in war time and which in fact would foment slowdowns and strikes." He further said: "I doubt whether the public generally are familiar with these provisions. I doubt whether the Congress had the opportunity fully to appraise the effects of these provisions upon war production."

Analysis of Bill by Labor Officials

A searching analysis of the Connally-Smith bill was presented to President Roosevelt jointly by A.F.L. President William Green, C.I.O. President Philip Murray and President David B. Robertson, of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Enginemen and Firemen, in asking for a veto. Though the measure of course has now become law by congressional action, nevertheless the analysis made by the labor officials will prove informative to readers. Following are excerpts from that analysis:

"The 'War Labor Dispute Act' is a wicked, vicious bill. It is the worst anti-labor bill passed by Congress in the last hundred years. It is born of revenge and malice. It is the very essence of fascism. It destroys the philosophy of voluntarism on which free trade unionism is founded. Its enactment follows the tactics of the Fascists who, as a forerunner to totalitarianism, first attacked and destroyed free trade unions in Germany and Italy. It does more—it destroys the foundation on which the principles of collective bargaining rest. In the last ten years the Government has caused to be enacted a number of measures, all of which were designed directly or indirectly to establish and maintain the principle of collective bargaining through representatives chosen by workers. All that has been built up during these past ten years is now being rendered ineffective and virtually destroyed by limiting, circumscribing and prohibiting the normal functioning of trade unions through this vicious enactment. Compulson, civil damages and criminal penalties are the unholy trinity by which this Act accomplishes its evil purpose."

Denial of Minority Rights

"(A) Section 5 denies to minorities the fundamental right of applying to the National War Labor Board for a change in wages or other terms or conditions of employment in plants, mines, etc., of which possession is taken under the Act. This section permits the 'Government agency operating such plant, mine, or facility, or a majority of the employees of such plant, mine, or facility, or their representatives, [to] apply to the National War Labor Board for a change in wages or other terms or conditions of employment.' It is highly unjust, unfair and discriminatory to deny to a minority group of workers or their representatives the right to make such application when such workers have a just grievance respecting employment conditions."

"(B) Section 6 is highly offensive. It re-establishes the reprehensible doctrine of conspiracy which employers and anti-labor judges used for fifty years prior to enactment of Section 20 of the Clayton Act to

Report W.L.B. Study of Little Steel Adjustment

According to the International News Service, the War Labor Board has discussed in executive session the possibility of adjusting the Little Steel formula upward, if the price roll-back program is not success-

The full board, it was stated, met on the problem for several hours and discussed the unrest among labor unions caused by the rising cost of living, and the congressional uprising against the subsidy plan.

The War Labor Board in discussing the problem considered the many facts of the cost-of-living situation with the realization that any change in the Little Steel formula would mean a flood of applications demanding reconsideration of wage cases, including the United Mine Workers.

Indications that the board has had the upward revisal in mind for several months were apparent in many of the late wage increase denials, the news dispatch continued. For instance, the mine workers' wage denial was amended with the statement that should the board's cost-of-living figure change, the union could apply for the higher adjustment.

In close connection with the above was the fact that on Wednesday afternoon of this week news dispatches announced that the Senate had stamped final congressional approval on Administration-opposed legislation to ban payments after August 1 of subsidies to reduce food prices and had sent it "to an uncertain fate at the hands of President Roosevelt." These subsidies had been strongly supported by organized

curtail and prohibit labor unions in their efforts to organize and to obtain the right to bargain collectively. Both Section 20 of the Clayton Act and the Norris-LaGuardia Act removed the doctrine of conspiracy in labor cases. Government by injunction was possible only under this doctrine."

"A Machiavelian Twist"

"A Machiavelian twist is given to the section by providing that 'No individual shall be deemed to have violated the provisions of this section by reason only of his having ceased work or having refused to continue to work or accept employment.' With the doctrine of conspiracy re-established, it requires little imagination to perceive the total worthlessness of this guarantee. Individuals having just grievances do not cease work singly. Even if they did, the fact that two or more quit at the same time would be evidence of a conspiracy upon which a conviction could be had. The provision, viewed as a whole, establishes involuntary servitude."

Labor Members' Participation in Hearings

"(C) Section 7 (4) (c) provides that 'No member of the Board shall be permitted to participate in any decision in which such member has a direct interest as an officer, employee, or representative of either party to the dispute.' We are of the opinion that under this section officers and representatives of the American Federation of Labor cannot participate in any decision involving a dispute between an A.F.L. affiliate and an employer. Officers and representatives of the Congress of Industrial Organizations cannot sit upon and decide any dispute of a C.I.O. affiliate. We seriously question whether A.F.L. or C.I.O. officials can remain on the board, since they could not participate in any case involving one of their affiliated organizations. By remaining on the board and participating in these decisions, the labor representatives will merely encourage court attacks upon the decisions and encourage disobedience on the part of employers, on the claim that the decision of the board is a nullity."

Expressly Encourages Strikes

"(D) Despite the fact that the sponsors of the bill vociferously proclaimed against strikes in wartime, the bill expressly encourages strikes. Comparison should be made between Section 8 of the bill and the 'no-strike' pledge given by labor. The no-strike pledge on the part of labor holds good throughout the war, and in all plants and under all circumstances. This bill, however, with the exception of plants taken over or possessed by the Government, permits striking, provided a notice is given the war contractor with whom the workers are in dispute, and to the Secretary of Labor, the National War Labor Board and the National Labor Relations Board, and provided thirty days are permitted to elapse from the time of the giving of the notice and that a secret ballot is promptly taken by the National Labor Relations Board. Thus, there is substituted for the no-strike pledge for the duration of the war a brief cooling-off period, after which a strike may be called. Note the fact that a majority vote against the strike does not prohibit striking. The 30-day notice and the ballot are merely conditions precedent to striking; it does

(Continued on Page Two)

Labor Officials Analyze Connally-Smith Measure

(Continued from Page One)

not provide that in the event the ballot is negative as to striking a strike may not be called."

"(E) Not only does this section provide for the ballot as a condition precedent to striking, but it provides that any person who violates this section 'shall be liable for damages resulting from such failure or refusal to any person injured thereby, and to the United States if so injured.' It imposes a tremendous civil penalty which can destroy the treasury of any union in the United States. One need but recall the testimony brought out before the LaFollette Committee investigating activities of employers in labor disputes to know that some employers are not averse to the employment of agent provocateurs to stir up strife, and this bill certainly encourages such employer activities."

Political Contributions by Unions

"(F) Section 9 makes it unlawful for a labor organization to make a political contribution. Labor unions are put in the same class with national banks and corporations. No similar prohibition is provided as to fraternal organizations, church organizations, farm organizations and other non-profit organizations. Recent history in connection with anti-labor legislation establishes conclusively that employers have been able to induce reactionary farm organizations to foster and promote anti-labor legislation and antilabor candidates. Thus, these farm organizations would willingly act as stooges for other corporations and would find ways and means of making political contributions since they are not prohibited from doing so by law. But it is a well known fact that large and wealthy individuals and their families, the major source of whose income is from corporate dividends, do make political contributions, the purpose of which is to influence favoritism for the corporations which they control. To permit these individuals to make political contributions and to deny the same right to organizations of workers is highly discriminatory, unjust and unfair. This provision most eloquently presents the true purpose behind the bill, namely, to weaken and destroy trade unions, for it is not conceivable that prohibition of political contributions has any relation to production for war."

"(G) It was contended by the sponsors of the bill during debate that by Section 7 (2), which provides that 'In making such decision the board shall con-

FRANK ORWITZ ATTORNEY AT LAW

620 HEARST ("EXAMINER") BUILDING
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No Labor Council Meeting

Due to the approaching holiday, the San Francisco Labor Council voted, at its last meeting, to adjourn for two weeks. Hence there will be no meeting of the Council tonight (Friday), and its next session will be held July 9.

form to the provisions of the . . . National Labor Relations Act,' the War Labor Board is prohibited from granting a maintenance-of-membership or closed shop to any group of workers or their organization in dispute with an employer. Because of the ambiguity created by the language of the section and the statements made by the sponsors of the bill in debate, it is quite likely that reactionary judges will so hold. If the War Labor Board should take a different view of the provision, it will open up court attack."

Conducive to Hampering War Effort

"(H) We have specifically refrained from discussing the constitutionality of the provisions contained in this bill. Many of them are patently unconstitutional in that they deny to workers freedom of speech and impose upon them involuntary servitude. However, the foregoing discussion demonstrates quite clearly that this bill, instead of promoting the war effort, will be conducive to hampering and restricting the war effort. If any person believes that war production would be increased by passage of the bill, or that the morale of the American worker would thereby be raised, he is seriously mistaken. Existing procedures have not only proved sufficient but have operated to make possible the greatest production record in the history of this or any other country. The American worker neither expects nor merits legislation such as this for his reward."

May Reduce Property Payments

Paul A. Porter, rent control administrator, told a House committee consideration was being given by the O.P.A. to a reduction in the down payment required for sale of rented property in rent control

In view of the passing of the high tide of immigration into defense areas, Porter testified it was probable that a reduction of the present 33 1/3 per cent down payment, now required, to 20 per cent would not unduly upset the stabilization program.

Porter agreed that the existing 33 1/3 per cent down payment requirement "cut across" standards of other government agencies, mentioning specifically the Home Owners' Loan Corporation's standard of 10 per cent, but he contended the O.P.A. practice is necessary to prevent evasion of rent control.

Along the shores of the Great Lakes and the Mississippi river, \$765,000,000 worth of seagoing vessels are being built for war service—a figure more than twice as great as was spent by the Navy in 1940 for all new naval construction.

Decline Shown in State's Manufacturing Employment

Director Paul Scharrenberg of the Department of Industrial Relations reports that manufacturing employment in California declined in May; also, that this was the first break in the upward trend since December, 1941, and the first April-May decrease since 1937.

The number of wage earners in all manufacturing industries in the State dropped to 862,900 in May, from 864,400 in April, but remained 43 per cent above the total of 604,700 in May, 1942.

No Offset for Seasonal Decline

Reduced employment in non-durable goods industries, principally as a result of seasonal declines in canning, was responsible for the April-May drop, the report stated, and further pointed out that for more than two years seasonal declines in these industries had been more than offset by increases in durable goods industries. Between April and May, 1943, however, non-durable goods establishments dropped 4900 wage earners but durable goods plants enlarged their force by only 3400.

In Transportation Equipment

The number of wage earners in the transportation equipment industries group, which includes aircraft, shipbuilding and miscellaneous industries, increased to 513,900 in May from 512,700 in April, but remained below the peak of 514,900 reached in March of this year. In May, wage earners in the transportation equipment group constituted nearly 60 per cent of all industrial production workers in the state.

Hours and Wages

Hours worked by manufacturing wage earners of California, the report continues, broke all previous records, with an average of 45.4 hours per week in May compared with 43.6 in May, 1942. Weekly earnings in manufacturing industries averaged \$52.60 in May, nearly one dollar per week more than in April; in May, 1942, average weekly earnings amounted to \$43.90. Hourly earnings of factory workers rose to an average of \$1.159 in May from \$1.138 in April and \$1.006 in May a year ago.

In the San Francisco Area

In May, for the second consecutive month, employment in the San Francisco industrial area shipyards declined, Scharrenberg's report reveals. Principally as a result of this decrease, the total number of wage earners in all manufacturing industries in this area dropped to 268,900 in May, from 269,700 in

Average working time of industrial wage earners in the Bay area increased to 44.5 hours per week in May, fractionally above the previous high record of 44.4 hours established in April. In May of last year, hours worked averaged 41.9 per week. Weekly earnings of manufacturing wage earners increased to an average of \$57.13, from \$56.31 in April, and \$46.56 in May, 1942. Average hourly earnings amounted to \$1.285 in May, \$1.268 in April, and \$1.110 a year ago

"PRISONERS OF WAR BULLETIN"

The American Red Cross has mailed the first copies of a new publication, "Prisoners of War Bulletin," to the next of kin of American military men, civilian internees and merchant seamen who have been reported officially as being prisoners of war. Purpose of the bulletin is to give information, consistent with war conditions, about American prisoners of war and the methods of providing aid and comfort to them.

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Call on President for Probe of Meat Situation

Meeting in special executive session here last Sunday, representatives of the Butchers' Union made a girect appeal to the President of the United States to investigate "a slow-down strike by meat packers."

The delegates were representative of 25,000 workers connected with the Western Federation of Butchers of California, which is the state branch of the Amalgamated Association of Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America. The meeting was presided over by President Milton S. Maxwell.

Setting forth their position and observations on the meat problem in a resolution forwarded to President Roosevelt, the delegates to the meeting heard reports also that the poultry situation is fast growing worse.

Committee Holds Conference

Meanwhile, on last Wednesday a conference was held with the California War Board's meat advisory committee—the conferees reportedly including "meat industry leaders"-for the purpose of discussing recommendations for increases in the State's meat quota, and feed problems for dairy and ranch animals.

In reference to this committee, Maxwell commented: "From its membership, it would appear that labor has been by-passed—as usual." The committee includes representatives of the University of California, the Department of Agriculture, the O.P.A., cattlemen, farmers and slaughterers. Maxwell declared his intention to ask both the State Federation of Labor and the San Francisco Labor Council to demand labor representation on the committee.

Resolution Sent to President

Following is the text of the resolution which was adopted at last Sunday's meeting of the Butchers' Union representatives:

Union representatives:

"Whereas, We, as loyal, patriotic citizens, and members of organized labor, believing in our country in peace times, and dedicated to the principles of our country in war times, do hereby pledge our unanimous support to our country to do our part in the winning of this war, that the day may come when we can all go back to the normal way of life, the pursuit of happiness and business as usual; and,

"Whereas, As members of organized labor employed in the meat industry, we have been called upon to change from peace time methods to war methods, and have accepted that change, without criticism. We, too, have lost thousands of our members to the armed forces, thousands more have gone into defense industries, and we have accepted these hardships and loyally tried to do our best as an organization; and

Support Armed Forces

Support Armed Forces

Support Armed Forces

"Whereas, All this we have done, and will continue to do, with but one thought in mind: that those who bear arms against our enemies should have and deserve our unanimous support until the day comes when they shall return home, and we, the stay-athomers, can say to them: 'We have kept faith with you, and made for you the security of your former peace time job'; and

"Whereas, This Western Federation of Butchers of California, committed to a policy that we shall not strike, reiterate that pledge, and further that we desire to work and keep flowing in the proper channels those commodities so badly needed in a war effort; and

"Whereas, We are now hampered in carrying out these policies and those duties, because of the in-ability of our employers to accept that which we have accepted, and who seek to do 'business as usual';

Whereas, We have protested and warned the gov-



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A Year to Pay the Lachman way

ernmental authorities that there would be a collapse of the meat industry if sane and regulatory measures were not taken that would place the meat industry on an equal basis relative to price ceilings—from the livestock producer to the ultimate consumer—and that price ceilings on one group of the meat industry and not on all groups of the industry would make for disaster; therefore, be it

for disaster; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That this Western Federation of Butchers of California, in executive session, Sunday, June 27, 1943, reiterate its former position—that there must be a continuance of rationing; that there must be ceiling prices from the livestock producer to the wholesaler, from the wholesaler to the jobber, from the jobber to the retailer, and from the retailer to the public; and that to have no price ceilings on the livestock producer has proven to be stupid and brought chaos; and be it further

Pledge of Workers

Pledge of Workers

"Resolved, That we call upon the President of the United States, Franklin D. Roosevelt, to immediately institute a thorough investigation of the meat industry, from the livestock producer to the retailer, and ascertain why there is today a 'slow-down strike' by the packers, which is not alone hurting the armed forces, the lend-lease program, and the civilian population, but the entire country in an all-out war effort; and that we pledge our wholehearted support to the President of the United States to assist in every way possible in that investigation, and further pledge to do all we can to keep this vital industry in operation; and that we serve notice on the packers if it be their intention to continue this slow-down strike against our country—a country at war—and lay off our membership in these times of manpower shortage we will be left powerless to retain that remaining competent help; and be it further

"Resolved, That copies of this resolution be sent our International Union and to the press."

Chicago Body Pays Special Honor to John Fitzpatrick

It was with good reason that delegates to the Chicago Federation of Labor honored their president, John Fitzpatrick, at a recent regular meeting.

For "Fitz" has headed the central body there for 40 years. This year, he was re-elected to the presidency unanimously; and he was also elected delegate to the annual convention of the American Federation of Labor.

"Charges" against the Federation's president were "preferred" by Maurice Lynch, financial secretary, who said that since Fitzpatrick "had violated all rules regarding working hours," his friends had "procured a chronometer" for him. He presented him with a gold watch.

"We had to do this without your consent, John, and so we put one over on you," Anton Johannsen, vice-president, said. Joseph D. Keenan, secretary, and one of the younger members of the Federation's official family, stated that he was "duly appreciative of the fact that John Fitzpatrick and his comrades who are honoring him today were among those who fought forty years and more ago for the trade union standards which we are enjoying today."

You, as a contributor to the San Francisco War Chest last fall, are helping to provide day nursery care to the children of over 500 mothers who must work for a living.

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Suit Halts Pay Increase On the Municipal Railway

The employees of the Municipal Railway-and, indeed, the people of the city—were amazed when a "taxpayer's" suit was filed last Tuesday to halt a scheduled pay raise for the workers on the city's

The suit was filed by Wesley McKenzie, real estate man, who charged that the wage increase, scheduled to go into effect yesterday (Thursday) was fixed in violation of the charter.

Well Recognized Agreement

The new schedule had been known for monthsin fact, was agreed upon last fall following negotiation, and had been adopted, through the regular legal procedure, early this year. And filing of the suit is justly resented by the employees of the railway and their families.

Many of the new employees on the line had accepted the work with none other than the definite understanding that a pay increase was forthcoming, while the older employees had remained faithfully at their posts with like understanding, also resisting temptation to better themselves through the opportunities now presented in various lines of war work.

Officials Favor New Wage

Edward G. Cahill, manager of utilities, assailed the suit as one which "would bring utter chaos to an already crippled transportation situation if it is successful." "Even after the wage increase," Mr. Cahill said, "we would be short 20 per cent of the help needed to move our cars and buses." Members of the Public Utilities Commission stated they would seek immediate decision on the suit, and that the action "will be fought."

Henry S. Foley, president of the union whose membership is employed on the lines, charged that the privately-owned Market Street Railway "is behind the whole thing." He did not attempt to conceal the deep resentment that flared up among the employees when they learned of the suit having been filed, nor his fear that some might take individual action in leaving their jobs in expression of their feelings.

Union Officials' Stand

Foley stated, however, that the union officials will give no legal sanction to such procedure and that they are moving with every resource at their command to maintain the service on the line, now so vital a need, and to bring about an orderly adjudication of the matter, either through following the necessary court procedure, if that is to become imperative, or through other legitimate means of settlement. He added, that if it becomes apparent no other course is possible other than following through on the court action, the union will emphatically insist that the procedure be without delay. "Members of our organization, and their families, are burned up," Foley said, "and tactics of delay cannot be tolerated."

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Dangerous Proposal

"By announcing that he will ask Congress for power to draft men up to 65 years of age for noncombatant military duty, as a strike-breaking weapon, President Roosevelt has heartened the ranks of those working for compulsion to 'remedy' industrial unrest," the International News Service declares, and continues on the subject as follows:

"The President proposes use of a totalitarian weapon in a democracy. He proposes to weaken the processes of democracy, not to strengthen them.

"Mr. Roosevelt, announcing his proposal, said that before the United Mine Workers' leaders decided to direct the miners to return to work, 'the Government had taken steps to set up the machinery for inducting into the armed services all miners subject to the Selective Service Act, who absented themselves without just cause from work in the mines under Government operation.'

"This plan of coercion has often been urged by anti-labor columnists and politicians and other selfadmitted heavy thinkers who have no real trust in democratic methods. It might be asked: How would the drafting of miners have helped the production of coal? Every miner drafted would have been one less coal producer. And to think that this would have intimidated coal miners into returning to work when they were convinced they were in the right is to have a very poor opinion indeed of the courage and stamina of American miners."

Warnings Shown Justified

Sharply worded warnings against the danger of the wartime increase of child labor, made repeatedly by the American Federation of Labor, are shown to have been fully justified by latest figures on the employment of children.

Child labor is gaining at an unprecedented rate throughout the nation, the Children's Bureau of the U. S. Department of Labor finds. More than 2,-000,000 boys and girls between the ages of 14 and 17 are working in industry today, double the number employed in 1941.

Even more alarming than the total increase is the fact that the largest increase has been in the 14- and 15-year-old brackets, rather than among the 16- and 17-year-olds.

Many of these children are being employed illegally, reports from state labor departments all over the country indicate. In 1942 there was an increase of 123 per cent in the number of establishments found violating the child labor laws, while 132 per cent more children were found to be illegally employed in 1942 compared to 1941.

Yet in the face of these figures, the present reactionary Congress, apparently blindly intent on fighting progress, has gone far to approve cuts for the administration of child labor provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act. If Congress persists in this attitude, it must take a heavy responsibility for encouraging the growth of child labor, a long festering evil that only a short time ago seemed definitely headed for virtual extinction in the United States.

Sees Huge Jobless Army

If the production of goods and services in the United States is as high as it was in the best pre-war year, but no higher, there will be 19,000,000 unemployed in the United States after the war. This is the conclusion to be drawn from a study by S. Morris Livingston on "Markets After the War," just published by the Department of Commerce.

In 1940, when the production of civilian goods was the highest in our history, 9,000,000 American workers were unemployed. Between 1940 and 1946, 2,500,-000 persons will be added to the available labor force. On top of this, the efficiency of labor will have increased to such an extent that 8,000,000 fewer workers will be required to turn out the volume produced in 1940.

Adding up these three figures leads to the conclusion that at the 1940 production level 19,000,000 people would remain unemployed.

A chapter by Dal Hitchcock in the collection, "Postwar Economic Problems," edited by Seymour E. Harris, points out that the best chances for additional employment after the war are in residential construction, the service industries and wholesale and retail trade. Dr. Hitchcock believes that employment in all branches of the service industries and trade can be expanded from approximately 7,500,000, the probable figure at the war's end, to 12,000,000 within one year, and to 13,000,000 or 14,000,000 within two years, after the cessation of hostilities.

Anniversary of Housing Program

On June 17 was the tenth anniversary of the public housing program in the United States, and in commemoration of the date the National Public Housing Conference reviewed progress in the field and published statements from President Roosevelt and other leaders in housing, labor and government forecasting expanded programs after the war.

The program came into being June 16, 1933, as part of the National Industrial Recovery Act, under which low-rent homes and slum clearance were authorized.

President Roosevelt said: "Great social gains were effectuated through the public housing program before the war. Publicly financed war housing has made a large contribution to our entire war effort. I see also challenging possibilities of developing even broader housing programs for even more extended segments of the population under the program of the National Housing Agency when the war is over."

The above-mentioned conference gave data from the Federal Public Housing Authority to show the scope of the nation's public housing program. Wartime operations embrace 662,695 dwelling units to cost \$1,931,240,000; of the 2026 projects, 80 per cent are under F.P.H.A. jurisdiction. There are 355,974 units in use and 306,721 others under construction. The peacetime work of the F.P.H.A. and local housing authorities accounted for 132,592 units, costing \$642.710,000. When the war housing projected is completed the combined programs will supply shelter for nearly 2,000,000 persons.

Recent floods played havoc with major food crops. Crop losses were estimated at about 3,775,000 acres, with corn, peanuts, wheat and potatoes taking the heaviest damage.

Hitler says that the highest duty of the individual is to subordinate himself to the state. In the doctrine of Karl Marx, is the pronouncement that the state must be supreme. In the fascism of Mussolini there is a corporate state that administers and controls by a self-appointed and perpetuating bureaucracy. You can have your choice for a dime a dozen.

And Here's Another View by a Soldier at the Battle Front

Walter S. Lowry, Jr., is a member of the Brotherhood of Boilermakers. His home is in Pascagoula, Miss., but he's now fighting the Japs in New Guinea as a private in Company E, 46th Engineers. It is unnecessary to relate the dangers of that area.

In a letter to Grand Secretary-Treasurer Walter of the Boilermakers, Private Lowry is refreshingly plain spoken, and in contrast with down-with-theunions "communications" with which the public has become so familiar. He says:

"There is no doubt in my mind as to what is being accomplished back there and how everything has been speeded up, but it does make me mad when some capitalists, or their stooges, try to use everything possible to get Congress to enact laws to set labor back where they want it.

"If those birds would show a little more cooperation towards the war effort, instead of trying to disrupt it, they would be doing something worth while. I think every one of that type of Fifth Columnists should be thrown into concentration camp for the duration.

"It would be a fine kettle of fish if our boys, who have left home and are serving overseas for the sake of democracy, came home and found out that labor had surrendered to dictatorship. I, for one, would feel like the boys on the home front had gotten a 'yellow streak.'

"We labor men in the service expect to come back to good conditions, wages and a no-less standard of living than we had when we departed to do the job that must be done over here."

Army Measures to Conserve Food

Food is important both on the home front and on the battle front, and the Army, in its fight against food waste, has put into effect measures that are reducing wastage to rock-bottom levels, the War Department has disclosed.

Unit mess officers base food requirements on a close estimate of the number who will actually be present for meals, thus virtually eliminating one of the greatest causes of food waste-absence at the table. Ration requirements formerly were based on the unit morning report of men available for duty. Many of these might be absent for the evening meal or over a week-end.

And to help conserve the civilian supply of food, the Army has ordered military personnel to take meals at the Army mess to lighten the demand on restaurants in towns close to military installations.

At Northern Field, Tullahoma, Tenn., soldiers who leave the post on pass for the evening are encouraged to eat before they leave the camp. This practice is common at many camps.

In some camps, non-commissioned officers were posted at the mess hall doors. Men who leave with fcod on their plates must explain why. At Camp Butner, N. C., a man who leaves with food on his plate is sent back to finish it.

Many reports from camps indicate that this vigilance is being rewarded. For example, a unit at Fort Sill, Okla., had only twelve pounds of scrap left-overs from the trays of 472 men who had a noon meal in one mess hall. Many of the men had "seconds," and all had as much as they could eat.

All industry today is doing its full share to win this war. All industry should share in the credit for victory—not just "war plants," which would be helpless without the support of "non-war plants."

The Bureau of Agricultural Economics this week informed Representative Thomas, of Texas, that the probable number of cattle on the hoof next year will be 80,000,000 head and number of hogs will reach 87,000,000, unprecedented highs.

Post-War Problems and the Necessity for Organized Labor to Demand Its Rightful Place at Peace Table

By EDWARD D. VANDELEUR, Secretary, California State Federation of Labor

Greater and greater anxiety is being constantly manifested in all circles regarding post-war problems. No subject is more complex or sweeping in scope than this one. That the whole question cannot be put off to some misty figure is demonstrated each day by the war itself. Since the offensive has been taken by the United Nations, and significant initial successes achieved, adjustments of many problems are becoming immediate necessities, and all are of a nature that involve the post-war period.

Two "Fronts" of Equal Importance

Regardless of the discussion and interest in how many fighting fronts there should be, it is clear that there are and will remain two main fronts in the course of the war, that is, the fighting front and the home front. One is as important as the other. To appreciate the full significance of the home front, however, it is necessary to consider problems that bring out with compelling urgency attitudes if not answers to questions as to what is going to happen with all the far-reaching changes brought on by the war after it is over.

Labor in America, as well as other sections of the population, has been effectively disabused of the smug illusion of isolationism. What is happening to the wage earner in the rest of the world is of direct concern to American labor. How can American labor compete successfully on the world market if it has to contend with products manufactured by labor paid coolie wages? That those countries where there have been huge reservoirs of cheap labor power have always been tremendous attractions to capital investments cannot be questioned.

Capital's Business Procedure

As an example, if capital can find it attractive to manufacture any article cheap enough so that it can be placed on the market in the prevailing price orbit, or at a lower one, then naturally it will do so. This has been going on for a number of years, and now with the war the inter-connection of the world market has been developed still further.

Modern economics no longer recognizes state lines, and in the future they will be even more obliterated as far as production and exchange are concerned. This means simply that if the American worker is to maintain what he has won, if he is to enjoy the wage he has been accustomed to getting, if he is to benefit from his work commensurate with his ability to produce, he will have to take a greater interest in what is going to happen to the millions of Hindus, Chinese, Mexicans and other peoples who are sources of cheap labor power.

American Workers' Position

Whether the American worker cares or does not care that the Hindu continues to walk on nails, the Mexican to live on beans or the Chinese on scraps, he will have to take an interest in them. The reason for this is quite obvious. What will happen to the American standard of wages if American capital is imported into these countries to manufacture the same things it has been making in this country? It will either force a depression of American standards, or causes unbelievable unemployment. The American worker can best protect himself by seeing to it that his wages and those of other workers are not so wide apart that they will attract American capital.

Looking to Post-War Problems

This will require that labor take an active part in the peace councils. Unless labor can express its interests and fight for its rights, it will find itself in an unfortunate predicament.

This is why American workers must realize that the condition of the Hindus, the Chinese and all other terribly oppressed peoples of the world must be of vital concern to them. Japan, by pretending to give full independence to the Philippines, hopes to win over their allegiance in this way. America,

however, not only promised such a condition to the Philippines, but was proceeding to carry it out. And the essence as well as the keeping of such a promise to other people is the best assurance of a victorious peace. If American labor speaks up for those poor devils, it will be in a position to lead the way in the post-war period. It will be able to win the influence and respect of these masses, and in this way protect its own interests by getting them to organize and raise their standards, thus minimizing the danger of unfair competition.

American Craftsmen Abroad

In connection with this whole phase of post-war planning it is already clear that hundreds of thousands of skilled American craftmen will be needed in the various countries which have been partially or wholly destroyed by the war. That these workers will have to play a leading role in this reconstruction work is undeniable. The questions arise: What will be their pay? What will be their conditions of work? What protection will be furnished them? Naturally, labor will and must insist that they be given the full advantages of American practices and policies and wages. To do this, however, labor must now express its position and be prepared to see that it will be carried forward.

Representation at Peace Table

This is only one of the many problems which will press for an answer from labor. This is why labor must earn and fight for its rightful place at the peace table.

Before there can be an real discussion of our postwar problems it is mandatory that there be some agreement as to what the approach is to be. Labor can take the lead in this respect. Without any reservations, labor can proclaim the aims of the millions and millions of suffering people, who have been victimized by starvation wages and brutal persecution, for a decent world to live in. This aim should be pushed and agreement sought from all interested parties. If a clarification of this can be achieved, then at least the discussion and solution of the profound problems ahead can be formulated, to say the least.

Must Take the Lead

That this country will have to play a leading role in the reconstruction period is generally acknowledged. Again, American labor will be called upon to take the lead. If it is to have this huge responsibility, then at least it must be prepared to do this work without weakening its position. That is why labor in this country must tackle this problem and take the initiative.

If the common people throughout the world are to benefit from the results of this war, labor must live up to its responsibilities. Who is better situated and who has more to lose than labor in this country?

FARM LABOR CAMPS READY

Ten volunteer farm labor camps, housing Victory Farm Volunteers and recruits for the Women's Lard Army, already are established and more are under way, it is announced from state headquarters of the Emergency Farm Labor campaign. Seven counties in southern and northern California had volunteer camps last month, and six more will send out the call for vacationing harvest helpers during July, these latter being Sacramento, Sonoma, Yuba, Kern, San Benito and Tulare counties. Prominent in the list of organizations enrolling volunteer harvesters are the American Women's Volunteer Service, specializing on Women's Land Army recruits and the school departments, Y.M.C.A., Y.W.C.A., Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, Campfire Girls, Zionist Youth Organization. chambers of commerce, and other youth organiza-tions, who are enrolling Victory Farm Volunteers.

Union Head States O.D.T. Disregards Labor's Rights

The Office of Defense Transportation has displayed a "definite anti-labor policy" and has demonstrated a "cruel and callous disregard for labor's rights," President Thomas A. Murray of the New York State Federation of Labor charged in a telegram to James F. Byrnes, director of the Office of War Mobilization.

Murray urged Byrnes to correct "the complete disorganization, lack of foresight, judgment and coordination now existing in the federal agencies, whose obligation it is to carry the war effort on effectively."

Foresees Nation in Chaos

"Unless immediate, effective co-ordination and cooperation between the various federal agencies is effected, this country will be plunged into such a state of chaos as will completely destroy civilian morale and cripple the war effort," Murray declared.

Charging that each agency "considers that it is a law unto itself," Murray concentrated his fire on the O.D.T., asserting that its advisers were representatives of management, whose orders are issued without any concern for labor's interest.

Citing the recent O.D.T. order for curtailment of bus consumption of gasoline by 20 per cent, the labor official said that while labor recognized the need of saving gasoline it objected to the methods used.

Used to Employers' Benefit

"Without consultation with the War Labor Board," Murray charged, "it [the O.D.T.] placed orders in the hands of employers to make the reduction in such manner as the respective employers saw fit." The result, he asserted, has been that employers have devised plans to curtail labor costs and create layoffs.

The bus situation in two New York boroughs was cited as typical of the issues involved. It was pointed out that operators were laying off men, establishing split shifts and utilizing labor-cost-saving devices, while at the same time retaining bus lines that bring the greatest revenue.

Lack of Dental Treatment

Only 25 per cent of this country's population receives proper dental care, according to estimates made from many sources and by the committee on community dental health of the New York Tuberculosis and Health Association, which held an industrial dental hygiene conference recently to study better distribution of dental care among working people.

Organized labor's point of view was presented by Nathaniel M. Minkoff, of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, who, in discussing "The Workers' Place in a Health Program," said that "some thirty million Americans—men and women, organized and unorganized—are employed in our mills, mines, factories and offices" and that "the great mass of people in these low-income categories do not receive the dental care and treatment they need, even on a minimum basis." The reasons for this condition in his opinion is that "proper dental care must be bought; it costs money—and large masses of workers simply do not have the money wherewith to buy it."

SYMPTOM OF "DISEASE"

"I saw a picture recently in a magazine blithely labeled 'The Beautiful World of Tomorrow.' A youth and his girl are looking down a mountain at a 'City of the Future.' The streets of this city emanate from a tower in the center. All the houses are the same. All the streets are laid out like cemetery walks—mathematical, precise, graveyardy. This is not a 'city.' Such an abortion of a 'city' was also, if you recall, exhibited at the recent New York World Fair. It indicates the recession of the human mind—so varied, so beautifully careless when left alone—to the kindergarten, building block stage. Such mechanized dreams of the 'world to be' are symptomatic of our 'planning' disease."—Benjamin De Casseres.

Urge Trade Union Army To Register for Voting

At its May meeting in Washington, D. C., the Railway Labor Executives' Association, representing approximately 1,500,000 organized workers in the industry in all parts of the country, sponsored a movement of great significance to the interests of the labor movement as a whole.

These rail labor officials appealed to their respective memberships to register so they could vote in the next election. "If you are not registered, you can't vote!" the union officials emphasized.

Formation of Committees

Letters are going out to the thousands of local lodges of these rail labor organizations. Each lodge is asked to appoint a committee—preferably a small committee—to take over the task of registering all the members of that local, the eligible members of their families and such friends and acquaintances as they can reach who are in sympathy with the objectives of the trade union movement.

These local committees are expected to get in touch with unions outside the transportation industry and urge them to engage in the same good work.

"Once started," says Thomas C. Cashen, president of the Switchmen's Union and chairman of the Railway Labor Executives' Association, "the movement should roll along like a snowball going down hill.

Should Profit from Experience

"The labor movement suffered a disastrous reverse in the congressional elections of 1942. The immediate result was the passage of anti-labor legislation by Congress, a body which had been extremely friendly to us for the last ten years.

"If we suffer another defeat in 1944, our enemies will endeavor to make these anti-labor laws more drastic. They will not be satisfied with seeking to cripple the labor movement. They will do everything in their power to destroy it.

"We lost the 1942 election because the trade unionists did not take the trouble to vote. That's the plain truth. We will lose in 1944 unless we wake up and register and vote.

There Is One "First Job"

"Registering is the first job. You can't vote unless you are registered. If each local union will appoint a live-wire committee, we can place the mighty army of labor in a position to reward its friends and defeat its enemies.

"There are approximately 12,000,000 trade unionists in this country. With the members of their

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families and their close friends, they could easily cast 25,000,000 votes in the next election. Our enemies could not stand up against that avalanche of ballots.

"I don't think we should discuss candidates at this time. The first step is to get your name on the registration list. After that, we can consider what we should do on election day, but unless we are registered, we will be as useless on election day as a tin soldier with a wooden gun."

NAZIS TO CALL NORWEGIAN CHILDREN

Norwegian children, 10 years old and up, face a "comprehensive summons" for compulsory labor service, according to the Swedish newspaper, Dagens Nyheter. The Nazi invaders first will call children whose fathers are already in forced labor service, because they hope "to meet less resistance from such families, owing to the fathers' absence," the newspaper said.

Consumer Councils Ask Support

A statement issued by the San Francisco Consumers' Council declares that the 10 per cent reduction in price ceilings on coffee, meat and butter, announced by the O.P.A., is one victory for which labor can claim credit. It is acknowledged, however, that this is only a feeble start on the "roll back" of prices, and that the road ahead is a rough one.

It is further stated that a confidential news letter sent to business men recently, asserts that O.P.A. is cracking at the seams, that the skids are being greased for Administrator Brown and that prices will start upward after August.

Mentioning some of the various "blocs" declared to be responsible for inadequate price control, the statement says it is futile for the consumer to blame these opponents for his troubles, and instead should inquire of himself what can be done to roll back the price ceilings.

Labor and consumer organizations, the statement points out, can bring about wholesale reduction of living costs if they will unite on the basis of their common interests in every locality and bring about concerted pressure upon Congress and the O.P.A. Fighters in the national capital attempting to protect the interests of the consumer need the same support in their especial field, from throughout the nation, as the soldiers on the war fronts need the aid of workers in manufacturing, transportation and agriculture.

To achieve the objectives in relation to living costs, the Consumers' Council emphasizes it will be necessary to inspire representatives in Washington to more vigorous action, and this must be done through co-operation on a common program between consumer and labor organizations. The statement continues:

"Realizing the need for co-ordination, labor and consumer groups have formed community councils in San Francisco, Seattle and in Alameda and Contra Costa counties. In the interest of increasing the real income of its members, every union in the areas mentioned should participate actively in these councils now." It is announced that the San Francisco Consumers' Council meets the first Thursday in every month, at 8 p. m., at 61 Eddy street. Forest Seitzinger is the president.

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Union Is in Close Touch With Members in Service

At the recent quarterly meeting of the Milk Wagon Drivers' Union, its service welfare committee reported on eighteen months of activity in the interest of men in the military service. This committee, which was originally formed for taking care of the union's own members in the armed forces, has enlarged its activities to include the welfare of many other service men as well.

On last Hallowe'en the committee was host to an estimated 9000 soldiers and sailors at the San Francisco Hospitality House. Sandwiches, cake and coffee were served to all, and an orchestra provided music for dancing until closing time.

Send Cigarettes by Thousands

The committee reported that 110,000 cigarettes have been sent to service men in the South Pacific, and that a further consignment went to Africa, in addition to the 20,000 which were sent to their own members individually. The union's committee is now trying to make arrangements for the purchase and distribution of chewing gum and candy.

The union has 114 members in the nation's military forces and these men are in Alaska, England, Africa, Australia and other stations throughout the far-flung war fronts. The union's service flag also carries one gold star.

Every member who is in the service, and every man in the service who is the son of a member, is remembered by a mimeographed bulletin known as "The Skimmings," which gives them news of home and the union affairs. A recent feature in the publication is the listing of all the names and addresses of the members in service so that they would be able to write to friends who might be on the other side of the world.

Recipients Express Appreciation

More than three hundred letters from members, as well as scores of letters from non-members, attest to their appreciation of this attention. Many are from members of other unions and express the wish that their own unions would give them a like service. One letter from Australia reported that the bulletin was passed from man to man in the company until it fell apart. News from the United States is of interest to all, even though it may be from a part of the country far removed from the man's own home.

In addition to mail service, the men are all urged to visit the office of the union when on furlough, and many have learned that the hospitality shown them there made it worth while to come in and renew acquaintance with their union.

The committee further reported on plans for post-war rehabilitation and re-employment. By keeping in constant touch with the union's own members it will be possible to make some constructive plans for the future. In addition, it is thought that a feeling may be generated in other service men that will combat, to some extent, the indifference or animosity of those who have had a non-union background.

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Shipbuilding Conference To Convene Here July 12

In response to the urgent appeal of Pacific Coast shipyard workers, represented by the Pacific Coast District Metal Trades Council, the Shipbuilding Stabilization Committee has called a Pacific Coast Zone Conference in San Francisco, July 12, to consider special problems arising on the Coast under the "Master Agreement" and amendments.

To present to the Shipbuilding Stabilization Committee the immediate necessity for the conference, a committee from the Pacific Coast District Metal Trades consisting of President E. M. Weston, Vice-President M. L. Ratcliff, Secretary M. H. Stafford, and Rhue Brown and A. F. Bartholomew of the Bay Cities Metal Trades Council went first to Washington and then New York, where they presented a letter to the Stabilization Committee in session there, setting forth the position of this Coast.

Readjustment Demanded

The letter reviewed demands for adjustments under the "Master Agreement" and amendments made by resolution at the Tacoma convention of the Pacific Coast District Metal Trades Council, and reaffirmed at the Portland and San Francisco conferences this spring, continuing:

"First, we respectfully but firmly urge that the

Will Review Pay in Shipyards

A press dispatch from Washington states as follows: "The War Labor Board set July 7 for the opening of hearings for review of shipyard wages established in agreements sponsored by the shipbuilding stabilization committee of the War Production Board.

"Affected are about 1,000,000 workers in 188 shippards. The unions representing them have not indicated what demands they will make. They are expected, however, to seek wage increases equivalent to the rise in living costs since June, 1942.

"Paul R. Porter, chairman of the W.P.B. committee, asked the W.L.B. to assume jurisdiction in the review hearings. The original zone agreements of May, 1942, called for a review on or about June 1, 1943.

Shipbuilding Stabilization Committee cause to be immediately convened, preferably in the city of San Francisco, a Pacific Coast Zone Conference composed of appropriate representatives of labor and the shipbuilding industry who are signatory to the "Master Agreement," and such agencies of the Government, who are vitally concerned with the shipbuilding program, who are clothed with authority to act. The purpose of the proposed conference would be substantially as follows:

Subjects for Discussion

"A. To give consideration to the need of a general wage increase to meet the ever-increasing costs of living.

"B. To undertake the elimination of certain unfair and troublesome intermediate classifications of workers.

"C. To correct the unjustified application which has grown out of the continuous operation memorandum negotiated in January, 1942.

"D. To handle such other matters as the interested parties may agree as requiring consideration and adjudication."

The above-mentioned committee then proceeded in its letter to present its arguments in relation to each of the subjects and in justification of its demand for a Pacific Conference.

On the need for a wage increase, the letter stated that the wage adjustment accepted by the Pacific Coast in the "Chicago Amendments," which granted less than the increase in cost of living, was with the understanding that inflation would be checked. "It

is with profound regret," the communication continued, "that we are compelled to say to you gentlemen that not only have the living costs of our people not been halted, but, on the contrary, that they are spiraling upward at an alarming rate day by day."

Referring to the union metal trades workers' nostrike pledge, and with the declaration that "we desire for the duration of the war to continue that policy," the letter stated: "But in giving that pledge, we assumed there would be orderly procedure established for the adjudication of our problems. We did not surrender the right to strike with the expectation that our years of accomplishment would be invaded, diluted, and, in a large measure, destroyed! So, for these reasons, it is doubly important that your committee immediately grapple with these problems through a conference on the Pacific Coast."

Urges No Holiday Travel

Transportation Director Joseph B. Eastman, from Washington this week urged the public to spend the Fourth of July week-end at home. Eastman said few extra trains or buses would be operated over the week-end, and that people who take holiday trips may find themselves stranded.

Labor People in O.P.A. Work

Close to 3000 labor representatives now sit on local war price and rationing boards, and 500 to 600 more are on district labor advisory committees, according to Cleon Swayzee, assistant director, Labor Office, O.P.A.

Swayzee revealed these facts at a New York City conference called by the joint labor women's defense committee at the Ethical Culture School Auditorium.

Tribute was also paid to the work of the Labor Policy Committee on Washington for its support of dollar-and-cent ceiling prices. "The Labor Policy Committee is in no small degree responsible for the dollar-and-cent price program now being put into effect," Swayzee declared. "You people should feel pride in whatever fruits O.P.A. has borne through your Labor Policy Committee and through the delegations that came to Washington to present your point of view. The O.P.A. program has developed very much more rapidly than otherwise because of your support in the right direction."

When did you last attend a meeting of your union?

Lend Your Assistance to Union Drive on Santa Fe

Members of organized labor not connected with the railway industry but who are fully cognizant of the great benefits to be secured through a regularly established union are in a position to aid the campaign now being conducted by the A.F.L. Railway Employees' Department among shopmen on the Santa Fe system.

A so-called "independent" association of employees on that road has been in existence for some years. In an election last year the hold of that group was broken when two crafts, the Electrical Workers and the Firemen and Oilers, succeeded in attaining a majority, and the vote in the other five crafts was close.

With the new drive now in full swing the organized railway workers can be given great assistance by members of other union groups, who may have neighbors or acquaintances among Santa Fe shopmen, presenting to them the fact that their interests can best be protected through affiliation with the recognized union organizations in the railway industry rather than through "independent" or company-dominated groups.

From the office of the A.F.L. Railway Employees' Department, it was revealed last week that a letter has been sent to 6400 Santa Fe shopmen, whose names were compiled during the last drive, and that already, though the campaign then was only in its second week, "bundles of signed authorization cards" had been received.

There is a very noticeable demand among the Santa Fe shopmen for affiliation with the legitimate labor organizations, the A.F.L. Railway Department states, further pointing out: "This comes not only from the men who supported our Standard Unions in the last campaign, but from many who frankly admitted they opposed us. Even before we launched the drive, workers thrust hundreds of authorization cards on our organizers."

In the Bay area, the Santa Fe shopmen are employed principally in Richmond. But if you are acquainted with one anywhere on the system, invite him to join with you in a labor movement that is really "independent" of his employer's influence.

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Run o' the Hook

By A. G. NEILSON
Vice-President Typographical Union No. 21

President Fred Holderby is this week taking a portion of his annual vacation. He and Mrs. Holderby planned to spend some time away from the Bay district, hoping a change of climate would benefit them as neither has been feeling up to par recently.

Several weeks ago the employees at international headquarters initiated a petition appealing to the executive council to grant them a flat increase of 10 per cent in salary to help meet the rising living costs. The four I. T. U. members of the executive council were unanimous in a decision to grant this request, retroactive to May 3, the same to apply to all employees of the international union except officers and those who already had received the equivalent of a 10 per cent increase. All representatives of the international union were included in the increase granted by the council.

C. A. McNally, president of Fresno Typographical Union, was a visitor at headquarters on Wednesday of last week while in San Francisco seeking information on War Labor Board procedure as it affects Fresno's commercial branch.

Chairman Charles Crawford of the *Chronicle* chapel recently received a V-mail letter from Jack Begon, which states he had just arrived in North Africa, and was awaiting assignment to active duty. The customs and languages seem rather strange, but Jack says he hopes to master them to some degree.

Jesse T. Green of the Kohnke chapel is recovering nicely from a recent operation. He and Mrs. Green spent a few days last week-end in the sunshine of Pleasanton, Alameda county.

Secretary N. B. Denison of San Jose Typographical Union conducted business in San Francisco last week and visited headquarters on Wednesday.

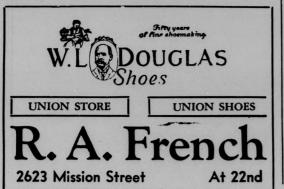
Boatswain J. E. ("Earl") Mead of the Shopping News, who now has better than a year and a half in the naval service, arrived in San Francisco last week, having been transferred to this coast on his arrival at an eastern port. The broad expanse of the briny deep Earl has traversed will furnish many an interesting tale when service men may again talk without fear of assisting the enemy.

F. L. Dutcher, Wall Street Journal machinist, is back on the job again this week after two weeks spent with friends in the Sacramento Valley. Voluntary assistance in harvesting his friends' berry crop, he says, brought about an awareness of joints he had forgotten years ago.

Among vacationers of the Examiner chapel: Elmer Darrow returned to work last week after two weeks "down the Peninsula"; Ronald Cameron returned this week from his two-week rest-up, and Joe Rooney is now enjoying his vacation and is due to return the first of next week.

On Thursday of last week the entire mechanical and office forces of the firm of MacKenzie & Harris visited a local blood bank and donated blood. All employees also were elated over the good news that the son of Mr. Harris, who had been reported missing in action somewhere in a war zone, was later found to be well and safe.

Fred N. Leach, editor of the "Golf News" in these columns, is confined to his home with illness, hence



was unable to report important news from the recent tournament held at Sharp Park.

Cecil Keesling of the *People's World* chapel answered his call for service in the Army and left on Friday, June 18, for training at a camp on the east coast.

Congratulations are in order for S. J. Tollini, genial member of the Reardon, Krebs & Beran chapel, on the arrival of a baby girl on Tuesday, June 22. Mother and baby are reported as doing nicely.

The many friends of H. C. Miner of the *Chronicle* chapel will be sorry to hear that his stepson, Sgt. Douglas Miner, of El Cerrito, was killed in action in the recent battle by the U. S. Army for the island of Attu

Woman's Auxiliary, No. 21-By Mable A. Skinner

Installation of officers was held last Sunday afternoon. There was a good turnout of members and their husbands. Mrs. Louise A. Abbott installed the members in office. President Nora J. Swenson presented Mrs. Abbott with her past-president pin and a brooch, and Retiring Secretary Selma C. Keylich with an identification bracelet, on behalf of the auxiliary members, in appreciation of the fine work they have done the past two years. Mrs. Abbott has served four years in office, two as the auxiliary's first secretary, and the past two as president. She had a part in organizing No. 21 and bringing in new members. Mrs. D. Chilson, organizer and vice-president of the international auxiliary, was present and gave a talk on the importance of supporting our auxiliary, especially in these trying times.

Mrs. Myrtle Bardsley presented Mrs. Keylich with a birthday cake, which all shared and found delicious.

The members extend their sympathy to Mrs. Bijou Blade upon the death of her sister, Mrs. Hattie Griswold, who passed away June 21.

Mrs. Inez Anley and daughter Marie are on a month's holiday in Vancouver, B. C., stopping en route to visit a sister in Bremerton, Wash. "Dave" gave up housekeeping after struggling with points and dish-washing.

Leroy Keylich had a short visit with his wife, Mrs. Selma Keylich, and is now on his way, destination unknown. Our best wishes are with him.

Harold Stahle of the Navy spent a few days with his cousin, Joseph Bailey, whom he hadn't seen in twenty-three years.

WAR PRODUCTION DRIVE DIRECTOR

Appointment of Theodore K. Quinn, New York advertising agency president and former vice-president in charge of sales for the General Electric Company, as director general of the War Production Drive is announced. The drive was started in the spring of 1942 by W.P.B. Chairman Donald M. Nelson to promote co-operation on production through the establishment of joint committees of labor and management in war plants. At present 2100 such committees have been established in factories throughout the country.

Are you anxious to take a child who has lots its parents into your home to board? The Community Chest reports that at present there are many youngsters needing this kind of care. For further information call the Community Chest's Children's Agency, 1010 Gough street (Graystone 7310).

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Mailer Notes

By LEROY C. SMITH

Following the completion of his course of electrical studies at Ames, Iowa, Leroy Keylich, of the *Chronicle* chapel, who enlisted in the Navy a year ago, was transferred to a submarine school on the east coast. "Ray" visited his chapelmates recently during a short furlough and has now returned to active duty.

Eddie ("Sleepy") Campbell, a charter member of No. 18, who has worked in Los Angeles of late years but now retired from the mailing trade and conducting a profitable business as an expert maker and repairer of Dick mailing machines, sends notice to his former co-workers that he has now become a "great-granddad." Congratulations, Eddie, and may "Father Time" continue to deal kindly with you.

At its June meeting, Los Angeles Mailers' Union, by a vote of 56 in favor to 43 against, voted to withdraw from the M.T.D.U. Several years ago the Los Angeles Union, by a slender majority of one vote, re-affiliated with the M.T.D.U. The members of that union are to be congratulated on discontinuing further payment of dues to the M.T.D.U., which never accomplished anything beneficial for the working mailer. Its officers and certain other "self-sacrificing" alleged mailer "leaders" succeeded, through the complacency of many of the working members, in creating a "bloc" system of mailer votes, which the "chief moguls" of the M.T.D.U. have persistently used as a political "club," which they have dangled before the eyes of certain candidates for I.T.U. offices, and with more or less advantage, not for the working-at-thebench mailer, but solely in the interests of that hierarchy which dominates the M.T.D.U.

Apparently the fantastic scheme of the "big shots" of the M.T.D.U., at their recent Cincinnati convention, attended by 31 delegates, was to create a mailers' international, and is but another of their "bright ideas" to get the mailers out of the I.T.U. and under their domination, which, beyond peradventure of a doubt, would be harking back to the halcyon days of the M.T.D.U., when working mailers—especially dissenters from the "status quo"—would be bluntly told "we got the votes, through foremen-presidents, and we also got the money," therefore, "do as we say, or else!" "Or else" meaning dissenters got only the work they could not prevent giving them. But the "in-right" boys—foremen "pets"—got first choice on work and preference or any "o.t.," if any.

How ludicrous! That a small group of mailers, relatively speaking, should be hoodwinked by certain mailer politicians—that they need an M.T.D.U. when all benefits and prestige they receive is gained through their affiliation with the International Typographical Union! However, it's cheerful news to learn that the Los Angeles union has "seen the light," namely, mailer membership in the International Typographical Union only as an international affiliation.

ARMY WILL RELEASE HOTELS

The War Department announces that beginning this month it will release 206 hotels at Miami Beach and Atlantic City which are being used by the Technical Training Command of the Army Air Forces. With "large numbers of air units now being moved overseas" a tapering off of the Army's temporary use of hotels can now be effected, with an estimated saving of \$4,600,000 in annual rentals, the War Department explained. The cancellation program will not affect hotels which were converted to military hospitals. These hotels will be kept indefinitely.

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Calls Attention to Subject Affecting Nation's Future

By RAYMOND LONERGAN, in "Labor"

Should the democracies of the world set up a supergovernment? Should the United States become a member of the new league, or whatever it may be called? How much of our sovereignty should we be willing to surrender?

Are we prepared to accept a "joint citizenship," as proposed by Col. J. J. Llewellin, chairman of the British Supply Council in North America? This would enable an Englishman to be President of the United States—if he could get the votes—and an American might run for Parliament.

Proposal Being Submitted

Former Governor Harold E. Stassen of Minnesota would have the new super-government disarm and govern the Axis nations after they have been conquered; govern international airways and airports; manage "the gateways to the Seven Seas" (whatever that means); increase trade between the people; increase popular literacy and health; establish a world code of justice and create a "United Nations League" which would be strong enough to suppress anyone who didn't like the set-up.

Justice Owen D. Roberts of the U. S. Supreme Court thinks some such scheme should be put over right now, before the war ends, and Clarence K. Streit, who has written several books on the subject and has organized a bureau to propagandize the plan, believes the President and Congress could "make a start" without consulting the American people.

Powerful Interests at Work

If those ideas had been advanced two or three years ago, they would have been dismissed as the dreams of a lot of "crack-pots." Today they are being pushed by very powerful elements.

For example, the big international bankers have completed plans for a world bank. The United States would supply most of the money, but the bankers who had control could, so far as their consciences would permit, exploit the people of the world—and bankers' consciences are not very sensitive.

Practically every American is in favor of winning this war and trying to arrange matters so the peace will be as permanent as it is humanly possible to make it. But is he willing to see this country become substantially a province in a world state? That's the real issue, and it is a terribly serious one.

Workers' Standard Involved

The workers especially should think about it. In the United States and Canada, workers have the highest standard of living in the world—and that isn't saying it is all it should be.

In both countries we have immigration laws which exclude some foreigners and admit others. We have tariff laws which seek to safeguard our industries against the competition of cheaper labor. And above all, we are rather proud of the fact that we are "Yanks," or "Canucks," as the case may be.

How much of all this are we willing to sacrifice, and is it wise to raise the issue now, when we are all agreed we must stand shoulder-to-shoulder until the Axis powers are shattered.

Don't forget that if we "make a start" in this kind of internationalism, we may not be able to back out. The other night, during a radio discussion, Justice Roberts was asked what would happen if some nation became weary of the super-state and attempted our own country between 1861 and 1865," replied the justice grimly.

Of course, what he meant was that no one would

to secede. "I thought that was settled right here in

Of course, what he meant was that no one would be permitted to secede without a fight. That's the way the North dealt with the South, and that's the way Mr. Justice Roberts evidently believes the United Nations should deal with any recalcitrant member.

During the same broadcast, Senator Guy M. Gillette of Iowa and Congressman B. J. Jonkman of Michigan vigorously combatted the view of Streit and Roberts, maintaining that the United States must remain a separate and distinct nation.

In concluding the above timely and constructive article, Mr. Lonergen stated: "Justice Roberts conceded that before anything was done, the people should be consulted—in some kind of a referendum. Of course, we should have at least that, but before the referendum we should have a free and open discussion. The object of this article is to stimulate that kind of debate."

Complaint in Shipyards

Widespread complain from workers in shipyards who have suffered accidents (that have not caused extended loss of time) has caused the Bay Cities metal trades unions to take action on the matter, according to Timothy A. Reardon, who, as a committenman handling various matters for the Metal Trades Council, has taken interest in this particular subject.

The practice complained of relates to the docking of pay from workers while their injury is being treated at the plant dispensary. Under the law of the State, an injury is not compensable until seven days have elapsed. Workers who suffer certain injuries continue in their employment—often because their skill is required on their particular job, and they are fully cognizant of the need for all production possible in a plant. Yet when they go to the yard dispensary for treatment or for re-dressing of their injury-which is required-they later find they have been docked for the time lost. In certain instances they may have to wait their turn with the doctor or nurse, with the consequent additional loss of manhours, in varying amount, both for themselves and the plant. But when time is lost through lack of material or other causes in the course of a day's employment there is no penalty against the worker's pay envelope. The No. 3 yard in Richmond is said to be one of the principal sources of complaint, though other plants are also declared to follow the practice.

Reardon declares that while the compensation law on the subject requires amendment, such a remedy is not posible at this time, so far as aiding the victims is concerned, as it is a matter for legislative action. He confidently states that a mere ruling and order by the governmental officials supervising the construction in the yards would bring the necessary relief. Toward that end he has brought the subject before the Metal Trades Council and a record is to be kept of injuries and the assessment of lost time during treatment which the victims sustain. With the data properly presented it is believed that the situation, that seems to have no basis of reason, can be corrected.

Additional Wage Orders By Welfare Commission

The Industrial Welfare Commission announces the establishing of a minimum wage, maximum hours and a standard of working conditions for women and minors in two additional industries, effective June 21. The two industries are mercantile, and laundry, drycleaning and dyeing.

Generally speaking, the "Mercantile Industry" includes the selling, purchasing and distributing of merchandise to wholesalers and retailers, those acting as agents and jobbers in that line, those selling, purchasing and distributing merchandise for personal or household consumption, and those selling, purchasing and distributing real estate, insurance or securities.

The "Laundry, Dry-Cleaning and Dyeing Industry," in addition to the accepted understanding of such establishments, also includes the producing of such service by any business, institution, hotel, club or hospital incidental to its present business.

Generally speaking, also, the order by the Industrial Welfare Commission establishes the 8-hour day, 40-hour week, and a minimum wage of \$18 for women and minors in both industries. For work in excess of 40 hours the rate is 45 cents per hour, up to a maximum 48 hours. The two orders of the Commission, however, are very lengthy and naturally contain numerous details relating to split and short shifts, overtime, days of rest, experienced employees and learners, and many other matters. Hence those workers directly connected with the industries should read the complete text of the orders, it being provided they shall be posted in a conspicuous place in plants affected by their provisions; or individual workers and representatives of union organizations may apply to any office of the Commission (515 Van Ness avenue, in San Francisco) for copies of the orders.

For Shipyard Workers

San Francisco shipyard workers who seek a clearer understanding of the part their functions play in completing a hull will be helped by the free University of California war training course in shipyard scheduling and control which opens July 6 at 7:30 p. m. in the University's San Francisco classrooms at 22 Second street. John Blanding, chief planner, U. S. Maritime Commission construction at the Moore Dry Dock Company in Oakland, will instruct the course. After giving a brief description of ship design and yard layout, he will cover in detail the various steps in material control and production scheduling which help keep a yard on a smoothly running schedule. The class will meet Tuesday and Thursday evenings for a period of ten weeks.

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Headquarters Phone MArket 6304
The Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m., at the Labor Temple. The Executive and Arbitration Committee meets every Monday, at 8 p. m. The Organizing Committee meets every Friday, at 7:30 p. m. The Union Label Section meets the first Wednesday of every month, at 7:30 p. m.

Synopsis of Meeting Held Friday, June 25, 1943.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m. by President

Roll Call of Officers—All present.

Reading of Minutes—Minutes of previous meeting approved as printed in the LABOR CLARION.

Credentials—Referred to the organizing committee: Blacksmiths No. 168, H. Frank Swartz. Painters No. 1158, Jack Smith. Sign Painters No. 510, T. Hughes, M. Traverso. Metal Polishers No. 218, William Perry, Art Turner. Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Makers No. 1071, Russell G. Johnson, John R. Shoop, Robert G. Dewey

Report of the Organizing Committee—(Meeting held Friday, June 25.) Called to order at 7:30 p. m. The following delegates were examined and found to have the necessary qualifications; your committee recommends that they be seated as delegates to this Council: Construction and General Laborers No. 261, Charles A. Johnson, Ernie Schweida. Cooks No. 44, Gus Smirnis. Bakery Wagon Drivers and Salesmen No. 484, Ray Calegari, Roy Day, Carlos Knoll.

Communications-Filed: Minutes of the San Francisco Building and Construction Trades Council dated June 17. Communications from the Civil Service Commission, dated June 18 and 21, regarding revisions of the wage scales. Communication from William of the wage scales. Communication from William Green, president, American Federation of Labor, calling upon all unions to co-operate with the labor production division of the War Production Board in the promotion of the war effort. Weekly News Letter of the California State Federation of Labor dated June 29

Donation: The following contribution was received for the Red Cross War Fund: Upholsterers No. 28,

Bills were read and ordered paid, after being approved by the trustees.

Referred to the Labor Clarion: Communication from the California State Federation of Labor, announcing that after fighting vigorously for over a year to raise the wage minimum for females and minors, the amount has been increased to 50 cents an hour, making it \$20 a week for 40 hours' work.

Resolutions: A resolution was introduced by Miscellaneous Employees No. 110, asking that the Council indorse and urge the passing of H. R. 1882, which would repeal the Chinese Exclusion Act. Motion that the resolution be referred to the law and legisthat the resolution be referred to the law and legislative committee; amendment to the motion that the resolution be filed; amendment withheld by the maker of the motion. The president relinquished the chair to Delegate Armstrong, who presided during the discussion which followed. Amendment to the motion that the resolution be concurred in; amendment to the amendment to postpone this mat-ter indefinitely. After some discussion motion was made, and adopted, to close the debate. The ques-tion was put and a standing vote was called for; the

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amendment to the amendment to postpone indefi-nitely carried, as follows: Ayes 70, Noes 54.

A resolution from the San Francisco Building and Construction Trades Council favoring increase in the Government allotment to dependent fathers and mothers of service men; moved to adopt; carried. [See text of resolution elsewhere in this issue.]

Referred to the Executive Committee: Resolution, submitted by Mrs. Guy Pfaender, chairman block clubs committee of War Service Survey Committee, asking that the Council call upon Mayor Rossi and the Civilian War Council to exercise the authority vested in them to the end that San Francisco assumes its responsibility to the nation by putting the civilian war services block plan into immediate effect, and that copies be sent to the unions affiliated with the Council for similar action; moved to refer the resolution to the executive committee; carried. A resolution was submitted from the Alameda Central Labor Council, dealing with the exclusion of Japanese from the Pacific Coast defense area, which had been adopted by the Alameda Central Labor Council, and asking that we do likewise; moved to refer to the executive committee; carried. From the Local Joint Executive Board of Culinary Workers and Bartenders, requesting strike sanction against the Owl Drug Referred to the Executive Committee: Resolution, requesting strike sanction against the Owl Drug Company, 657 Mission street.

requesting strike sanction against the Owl Drug Company, 657 Mission street.

Report of the Executive Committee—(Meeting held Monday, June 21.) Called to order at 8 p. m. by Vice-President Haggerty. In the matter of the communication from President William Green of the American Federation of Labor wherein he requested the indorsement of a bill to amend the Social Security Act which provides a national insurance system; this bill outlines the scope of a Unified National Social Insurance System, consisting of a national system of public employment offices, old age, survivors', permanent disability and lump-sum death insurance; it extends federal old-age and survivors' insurance to include permanent disability protection for the insured person, his wife, dependent children and dependent parents; this bill includes many other beneficial features, and your committee recommends that the Council indorse this proposal and to so inform the representatives from this city in the House and Senate of the United States. Your committee took up the matter of transportation and instructed the secretary to write the Market Street Railway, the California Street Railway and the Municipal Railway systems offering the co-operation of the Council, through a committee that has been set up, and requesting them to put in use all the present equipment that is not now being used. Committee adjourned at 9 p. m. The report of the committee as a whole was adopted.

Reports of Unions—Tobacco Workers No. 210—Have settled their difficulties with Liggett & Myers

Reports of Unions—Tobacco Workers No. 210—Have settled their difficulties with Liggett & Myers and thank the Council for its assistance. Operating Engineers No. 64—Delegate Fitch thanked the Council and its secretary for the assistance organization in their recent difficulties.

New Business—Delegate Johns informed the Council that at the request of Dan Flanagan of the Western Office of the American Federation of Labor he attended a meeting in the assembly hall of the Board of Education. The meeting was called by the new City Hall Office Employees' Union of the C.I.O., in an effort to organize all employees in that particular office of the Board of Education. This matter, he stated is of serious concern to a number of our stated is of serious concern to a number of our lar office of the Board of Education. In smatter, ne stated, is of serious concern to a number of our unions in the Labor Council. Plans have been made to establish machinery and lay a program for the A.F.L. to protect its rights in this matter. Motion made that this matter be referred to the organizing committee of this Council, with instructions to cooperate with the office of the A.F.L. regarding the situation involved; carried.

Motion made that we communicate with the President, Senators and Congressmen of the United States, asking their support in making proper appropriations for the Office of War Information and the Office of Price Administration; amendment to the motion that we refer the matter to the executive committee meeting of Monday, June 28, and that they be empowered to act upon the matter at that time; carried.

President Shelley appealed to the delegates of the Council to keep themselves informed as to what is

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Ruling on Continuance Of Collective Agreement

According to a court ruling upholding a conviction for violation of the California Labor Code, an employer faces criminal prosecution if he wilfully refuses to pay the wage schedule of a collective bargaining agreement during the period a new agreement is being negotiated.

The case arose as a result of negotiations in 1941 between the culinary unions and an association of San Francisco creamery-lunchroom operators. Some of the members of the association signed individual contracts with the unions, with the understanding that if an industry work contract were later negotiated to provide for a lower wage scale all employers would receive the benefit of any reduction.

After several months of negotiations, the employers' association disintegrated, and all of its members signed individual agreements with the culinary unions. One of the employers who had previously accepted a union contract insisted that he was not bound to pay the union scale until a date after the collapse of the negotiations.

The late Judge Hugh F. Smith, of the San Francisco Municipal Court, in a non-jury trial ruled that the employer was bound to pay the full union scale until such time as a lower scale was formally negotiated, and held the employer guilty, but suspended sentence on condition that all back wages be paid immediately. The Appellate Department of the San Francisco Superior Court upheld Judge Smith's ruling without rendering a written opinion.

CONSTRUCTION VOLUME DROPS

Total construction volume in the United States during April amounted to \$746,000,000, the War Production Board announces. This is a 2 per cent drop from March, and over a quarter less than the same month a year ago, and only about half the peak volume reached last August. May figures when prepared are expected to show a 5 per cent decrease. During April direct military construction continued to drop, especially in the category of military housing, although there was a slight increase over the month in airfields construction. Military construction, as a whole, is expected to continue its downward trend, and to drop more steeply in the third and fourth quarters of the year.

S. F. Office for Dutch Seamen

Peter J. Vandenberge, secretary of the American section of the Dutch Central Transport Workers' Union, announces that it has been decided to open a branch office of the American section of his union in San Francisco. The new office will be under the direction of William Post, assistant to Vandenberge, and during the latter's absence acting secretary of the New York office. It was pointed out that the new office will render valuable assistance to the shipping effort of the Netherlands and of all the United Nations on the west coast and help to speed up shipping service in the Pacific.

going on at the present time, the most crucial period in the history of the United States, and to devote more time and thought to the issues at hand and what they might do to guarantee the proper disposition of same.

Motion made that next week's meeting (July 2) be cancelled on account of the holiday and that we meet a week from Friday night, July 9; carried.

Meeting adjourned at 10:10 p. m.

Receipts, \$1320; disbursements, \$2676.64.

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

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A.F.L. Committee Presents Its Argument for a Unified National Unemployment Insurance System

In its series of bulletins in support of the Social Security Act amendments as proposed in the Wagner-Murray-Dingell bill introduced in Congress, the American Federation of Labor Committee on Social Security this week sets forth its reasons for favoring a unified national unemployment insurance system.

The committee argues that such a system can pay benefits longer; can pay additional benefits for the family; is safer than fifty-one separate state systems and more economical to operate; treats all workers alike, regardless of the state in which they work; is easier to understand; is in line with A.F.L. proposals.

Length of Benefit Period

The committee states the worker needs benefits as long as he is out of work, otherwise his family must live on its savings or seek charity. Of course, no system can care for endless unemployment, but within six months a worker usually can find a suitable job; hence a benefit period of 26 weeks is favored, but in order to insure against a severe depression, it is believed the period should extend to 52 weeks if the insurance funds permit.

In most states many unemployed workers now exhaust their benefit claims long before they return to work, even under favorable conditions. One state, in 1939 and 1940, paid benefits for only nine weeks on the average, and three-fourths of the recipients were out of work when their benefits stopped. Even in states where benefits were for 16 weeks, many were still unemployed when their benefit claims were exhausted. The committee statement points out that millions may be unemployed following the war and that if national unemployment insurance is provided benefits can be paid for a longer time without having to amend fifty-one separate state and territorial laws in order to do so.

Worker with Dependents

Workers with several dependents usually are among the first compelled to ask for relief to supplement their unemployment benefits. To protect families, it is desired to pay for each dependent an amount equal to half the unemployed worker's basic benefit. limiting the family's total benefit to \$30 a week or to 80 per cent of his average wage.

"Although we had learned that forces determining business depression are national and international in scope," the A.F.L. committee says, "instead of establishing unemployment compensation on a national basis as we did old-age insurance, we made it necessary for fifty-one separate states and territorial jurisdictions to make separate laws. This has resulted in unnecessarily complicated laws, administrative difficulties and needless complications in assuring solvent funds. As yet these fifty-one funds have not weathered serious unemployment. That lies just ahead. We must get rid of these faults now while more employed persons than our country has ever before known have a chance to build up their claims to unemployment compensation."

Condition in One State

It is pointed out that one state which boasts of having reduced taxes for 81 per cent of its employers now pays less than \$10 a week to two-thirds of its unemployed workers who are entitled to benefits. Benefits are paid only 11 weeks on an average, so that even during an upswing in business two-thirds



SAN FRANCISCO JOINT COUNCIL TEAMSTERS

President - John P. McLaughlin Secretary - Stephen F. Gilligan 2940 Sixteenth Street Tel. UNderhill 1127 Office: Room 303, Labor Temple

of the workers exhausted their benefit rights before they got jobs. "How will they fare in that state when depression hits them?" the committee asks.

The committee asserts that some of the state unemployment compensation systems are solvent now only because the benefits are kept low and there is little unemployment, and that under "experience rating" some states aim only to replace what they have paid out in benefits in three previous years—a policy which violates the insurance principle of building up reserves when conditions are favorable. No state, the committee argues, dares to take a chance that its own or some other state's funds may go bankrupt after the war, for, like a bank failure in certain times, it would shake people's confidence in the whole system. The new proposal is then further explained as follows:

New Proposal Outlined

"A unified national unemployment insurance system would gather together all the separate state funds into a single pool. This pool could take care of unemployment insurance claims more effectively than the same amount of money divided into fifty-one separate funds. Wide distribution of the risks with a common pool is a basic principle of all insurance. That is why people can buy fire insurance for a few dollars a year instead of each man having to put aside the entire price of his home in order to replace it in case of fire. Then the unemployment insurance funds could be used to meet unemployment wherever it occurred; and no state and no industry knows where that will be after the war. * * *

"Unified national unemployment insurance could give workers equal treatment in whatever state or states they lived and worked. The insurance benefits could everywhere be related to the previous wages, on a simplified and uniform basis. Workers who moved from state to state could accumulate their wage credits in the same way as those who remained in one state. Workers who had previously been employed in more than one state would be spared the delay in getting their benefits now caused by complicated interstate transactions.

Illustrative of Weekly Benefits

"Under the recently proposed amendments to the Social Security Act sponsored by the American Federation of Labor, a person's weekly unemployment benefits would be 50 per cent of the first \$12 of his average weekly wage, plus 25 per cent of his wage between \$12 and \$56 a week. A person without dependents would draw no less than \$5 and no more than \$17 a week in benefits. A worker with dependents would be entitled to half again as much as his basic weekly benefit for each dependent member of his family; but the highest weekly benefits a worker

Hatters' Official Opposes A.F.L. Readmission of Lewis

President Max Zaritsky, of the United Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers' International Union (A.F.L.), has reversed his former position and declared that readmission of the United Mine Workers into the American Federation of Labor would be a "national calamity."

According to the Federated Press, on May 19 Zaritsky joined with President David Dubinsky of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union (A.F.L.) in welcoming U.M.W. President John L. Lewis' proposed return to the A.F.L., but this reported attitude is completely changed in an editorial written by Zaritsky for his union's official journal.

"Lewis' entry into the A.F.L. will not promote labor unity, but will hinder it; will not hasten peace between the A.F.L. and C.I.O., but will retard it; will not work for the amalgamation and mobilization of the progressive forces of our country, but for their dispersion and dissipation," Zaritsky asserted.

'On every count, Lewis' rejoining of the A.F.L. can bring only damage to the Federation itself and harm to the labor movement as a whole. It will be a blow also to all the liberal and progressive forces of our country with which the labor movement is joined in mutual confidence and understanding in the effort to win the war and win the peace."

could draw would be 80 per cent of his average weekly wage or not more than \$30 a week."

To show what workers with different wages would draw in unemployment benefits for themselves and their families, the committee's statement gives the following examples:

Average Weekly Wage	Insured Person	Insured Person and Wife	Insured Person, Wife and 1 Child	Person, Wife and 2 or more Children
\$10	\$5.00	\$7.50	\$8.00	\$8.00
20	8.00	12.00	16.00	16.00
30	10.50	15.75	21.00	24.00
40	13.00	19.50	26.00	30.00
50	15.50	23.25	30.00	30.00
56	17.00	25.50	30.00	30.00

Consistent Stand on Subject

In concluding its current bulletin on the subject. the A.F.L. committee states that organized labor saw the practical necessity for a federal unemployment system when the social security law was enacted and urged federalization at that time, and in proof quotes a statement made by President William Green, before a Senate committee then considering the

Declaring that great changes will follow the war, the committee states that how we prepare for them "may condition our nation and our lives for many years, setting us on the road to prosperity, or leading toward years of chaos, deprivation and suffering."

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Need for Inflation Halt Stressed by Federation

From Headquarters of California State Federation of Labor

Frightening developments can be anticipated as far as inflation is concerned unless a genuine and sincere attempt is made by the Government to really crack down and halt this runaway horse. Unless the reins are pulled up sharply, the whole war effort will be placed in immediate jeopardy.

It must be stressed over and over again until it becomes clear to everyone that the home front is just as vital, just as important, and just as decisive as far as the outcome of the war is concerned as the fighting front. Politics cannot be allowed to weaken the home front any more than it should be allowed to influence the fighting front. Anyone can see at a glance what would happen to the war effort if the direction of the fighting front was influenced by political consideration. It would be nothing short of suicide. Yet for some inexplicable reason a great number of people seem to think that politics as usual can be permitted to operate on the home front and fail utterly to realize the consequences that will ensue.

Official Figures on Living Costs

A glimpse of the official figures on the cost of living issued by the Bureau of Labor Statistics is enough to make cold chills run down one's back. Even though these figures are extremely conservative and do not begin to reflect the truly inflationary values that are now being generated, as has been pointed out time and time again, they nevertheless do reveal an alarming situation. The much discussed Little Steel formula allows an adjustment of 15 per cent in wage increases since January, 1941. An examination of the Labor Statistics Bureau's figures establishes the following:

The increase in the cost of living for all items in the United States has risen 24.1 per cent since January 1, 1941. In Los Angeles, this increase has amounted to 22.6 per cent; in San Francisco, 25.8 per cent.

A Study of Wage "Increases'

In other words, under the Little Steel formula the War Labor Board has allowed for a 15 per cent increase in the cost of living, yet the officially recorded increase shows nearly double this amount. As an example, if a worker has received a 15 per cent increase in wages since January, 1941, he has actually suffered a wage cut of 9.1 per cent in the United States as a whole, a 10.8 per cent cut if he lives in San Francisco, and a decrease in actual wages of 7.6 per cent if he is in Los Angeles!

These startling figures do not even begin to tell the true story. If quality deterioration is taken into account, if improper labeling, "black market" operations, unobtainable goods and other factors are put in the picture, then the actual wage cuts suffered by the workers will amount to nearly twice these estimates.

So when the question of stabilization is considered, it is obvious at a glance that the wage earners in this country are taking it on the chin and that the Little Steel formula is completely inadequate. Now that trends are showing an immediate danger of growing inflationary evils, the wage earners are in for deeper and deeper slashes in their pay envelopes.

These figures should be completely convincing in emphasizing the need of immediate price control. The workers cannot be expected to take these wage cuts indefinitely. And this becomes especially ag-

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ELECTRIC VENTILATION

OUR OWN BAKERY

gravating when it is realized that enormous profits are being piled up by great numbers of employers. It is certainly striking that when stabilization is discussed, not a word is mentioned about profits. Always it is wages and their reduction that come into the limelight.

The Mounting Food Prices

It must also be kept in mind that food prices have risen much higher than the all-item average. Since food is a basic item in the budgets of workers, it stands to reason that the wage cuts suffered are actually greater than is recorded.

Unless a real effort is made to bring about an adjustment of this scissors, serious fissures in the unity of the home front are bound to develop. Politics as usual will not solve this problem, and neither will outworn and unworkable formulae do it. Before it is too late a rolling-up-of-the-sleeves effort should be made to stabilize the present price and wage structure so that the workers will not be made to carry the whole weight.

Numerous Small Bakeries Close Despite Big Demand

America's small independently owned bake shops are succumbing to the shortages of war, the International Labor News Service reports. Their business has boomed because of rationing and because many housewives have gone out of the kitchen and into war plants. But they are unable to get enough supplies or to find the workers to turn out all the goods they could sell.

More than 70 per cent of Chicago's approximately 1100 retail pastry shops and bakeries expect to close for one or two weeks during July and August. Scarcities of labor and ingredients are the reason, the I.L.N.S. states. Most working contracts with bakers' unions call for two weeks' vacation with pay. The Chicago shops just can't get replacements to fill in for the vacationing employees.

Elsewhere in the country hundreds of small bake shops, independently owned and operated, have had to close their doors permanently because wartime difficulties have been too much for them to contend

Labor Council Resolution

INCREASE IN ALLOTMENTS TO DEPEN. DENT MOTHERS AND FATHERS OF SERVICE MEN

As referred to in the minutes of the San Francisco Labor Council, appearing elsewhere in this issue, the following resolution was adopted by that body at its meeting held last Friday evening:

Whereas, Organized labor has fought through the years to attain social security and old-age pensions. and for payments adequate to maintain a decent standard of living for the recipients of social security and old-age pensions: and

Whereas, Many aged mothers and fathers through the induction of their sons are having their standard of living reduced very low due to the small allotments being paid by the Government to the mothers and fathers of inductees; and

Whereas, Many men now deferred by reason of hardship at home would be made eligible for military service if allotments were increased and would further stave off the induction of married men with children; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the San Francisco Building and Construction Trades Council does hereby go on record asking that allotments to aged mothers and fathers be increased to that being paid wives, and further that the Congress of the United States be asked to review the entire system of allotments, to the end that a decent standard of living can be maintained by the mothers, fathers and wives of the men fighting the war; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be sent to President Franklin D. Roosevelt, Senators Hiram Johnson and Sheridan Downey, Representatives Welch and Rolph, to Mr. Paul V. McNutt, chairman, War Manpower Commission; to Lewis B. Hershey. director, Selective Service System; Col. K. W. Leitch. state director, Selective Service System; to Governor Earl Warren, Mayor Angelo Rossi, members of the Board of Supervisors, President William Green of the A.F.L.; all Building and Construction Trades Councils in the State of California, the San Francisco Labor Council, and the press.

Have you made a blood donation to the Blood Bank?

"We Don't Patronize" List

The concerns listed below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to note this list carefully from week to week:

Adam Hat Stores, Inc., 119 Kearny.
Advance Pattern Company, 552 Mission.
American Distributing Company.
Austin Studio, 833 Market.
Avenue Hotel, 419 Golden Gate. ecker Distributing Company. Becker Distributing Company.
Bruener, John, Company.
B & G Sandwich Shops.
California Watch Case Company.
Chan Quong, photo engraver, 680 Clay.
Curtis Publishing Co. (Philadelphia), publishers of Saturday Evening Post, Ladies' Home Journal, Country Gentleman.

Desenfant, A., & Co., manufacturing jewelers, 150 Post.

Doran Hotels (include St. Regis, 85 Fourth St.; Mint, 141 Fifth St.; Hale, 939 Mission St.; Land, 936 Mission St.; Hillsdale, 51 Sixth St.; Grand Central, 1412 Market St., and the Ford Apartments, 957 Mission. St.).

Drake Cleaners and Dyers.
Forderer Cornice Works, 269 Potrero.
Gantner & Mattern, 1453 Mission.
Gates Rubber Company, 2700 Sixteenth Street.
General Distillers, Ltd., 136 Front St.

Goldstone Bros., manufacturers of overalls and workingmen's clothing.

Lucerne Apartments, 766 Sutter.

Mirsky, B., & Son, wholesale cigars and tobaccos,
468 Third St.

M. R. C. Roller Bearing Company, 550 Polk.
National Beauty Salon, 207 Powell.
Navalet Seed Company, 423 Market.
O'Keefe-Merritt Stove Co. Products, Los Angeles.

Pacific Label Company, 1150 Folsom. Purity Springs Water Company, 2050 Kearny. Remington-Rand, Inc., 509 Market. Romaine Photo Studio, 220 Jones.

Royal Typewriter Company, 153 Kearny.
Sealey Mattress Company, 6699 San Pablo Avenue,
Oakland.
Sherwin-Williams Paint Company.

Sherwin-Williams Paint Company.
Sloane, W. & J.
Smith, L. C., Typewriter Company, 545 Market.
Speed-E Menu Service, 693 Mission.
Standard Oil Company.
Stanford University Hospital, Clay and Webster.
Sutro Baths and Skating Rink.
Swift & Co.

Time and Life (magazines), products of the unfair

Donnelley firm (Chicago).
Underwood Typewriter Company, 531 Market.
Val Vita Food Products, Inc., Fullerton, Calif.
Wooldridge Tractor Equipment Company, Sunnyvale, California.

All non-union independent taxicabs.

Barber Shops that do not display the shop card of the Journeymen Barbers' Union are uniair.

Beauty Shops that do not display the shop card of the Hairdressers and Cosmetologists' Depart-ment of the Journeymen Barbers' International Union of America are unfair.

Cleaning establishments that do not display the shop card of Retail Cleaners' Union No. 93 are unfair.

Locksmith Shops which do not display the union shop card of Federated Locksmiths No. 1321 are unfair.